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VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 56

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Direct from Paris

We have just unpacked a nice selection of Opera, Field and Marine Glasses which we have imported direct. These goods, bought as they were for Cash and imported direct will be found Very Cheap.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Telephone 675 JEWELERS 47 Government St.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co. Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

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Chewing Tobacco

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

R. P. RITHET & COMPY

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.

"Thistle Blend" Scotch.

Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.

Bonniot Three Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,

HUNGARIAN, STRONG BAKERS

AUCTION

Under instructions from E. M. Johnson, Esq., administrator of the Medana estate, I will sell on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st
At 2 o'clock, at the Medana residence, No. 48 Simcoe street, near Menzies,

Fine English Furniture and Piano
Contents of a 10-roomed house. Also good

Michigan Cow.
Particulars in Saturday's Times and Sunday's Colonist.

Goods on view from 10 o'clock day of sale.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

AT

62 DOUGLAS ST.

BY

RALPH CHURTON,

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 2 p.m.

Furniture, comprising a number of Easy, Cane-Seated and other Chairs, five 10-foot Seats (suitable for church or school), large Brussels Carpet, Gas Fittings, Linoleum, Heating Stove, Farm Implements, nearly new Incubator, Mexican and English Saddles, Chaff Cutter, Double Set of Harness, etc.

House Sales a Specialty.

Furniture Bought for Cash.

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER,

Appraiser and Commission Agent.

Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate. Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained. All business strictly private. Terms reasonable.

Auction rooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

ASSAY OFFICE.

BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. B. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores. Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

All other stocks on application. See our reports.

Atlin Miners

What you need is Good

Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magrets, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at...

Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

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Successor to

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F. J. GOULTHARD

The Stock Exchange

17 TROUCE AVE.

Own private wires; 250 telegrams per day.

New York Stocks
Chicago Wheat and Provisions

MINING SHARES

Have been so very active the last few days it has been impossible to give reliable quotations.

We quote:
Athabasca (1,000)..... 50
Dardanelles (5,000)..... 17 1/2
Noble Five..... Wanted
Rambler..... Wanted
Waterloo (3,000)..... 13
Evening Star (2,000)..... 10
Gopher (5,000)..... 6 3/4
Van Ande (2,000)..... 6 3/4
All other stocks on application. See our reports.

GUTHBERT & COMPY.

Mining and General Brokers.

15 and 17 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 682, P. O. box 136. Code: Bedford, McNeill and Clench's.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!—Try our Calgary Hungarian flour: the very best flour on the market. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

NINETEEN MILLIONS.

Experienced Australian So Estimates the Coming Washups of the Klondike.

Thawing Machines Facilitating Operations and Greatly Reducing the Expense.

Free Milling Quartz in Several Localities—Labor Not Now in Demand.

Special To The Colonist.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16.—Among the passengers on the Amur which arrived this afternoon, was M. Marks, an experienced miner and assayer, who was engaged in those pursuits in Australia for eighteen years, during the last five being manager of the Niobe mine. About a year ago this gentleman came direct from Australia on route to Dawson where with his associates he engaged in looking up and purchasing prospects.

To a press representative to-day he said that among the claims obtained are eleven on Little Shookum and his trip south is for the purpose of obtaining thawing machines to use on them. Such machines are now being successfully used in mining in the Dawson district. Those now in operation thaw from ten to twelve feet of ground per day, as against one or two feet by the old process, and require less fuel and labor. A small stream outfit costing about \$80 in the States brings \$100 per day for its use in the mines. The general use of these thawing machines will make valuable low grade ground passed over before.

Mr. Marks' trip out was slow, being one of observation, as well as of business. On the way he stopped at Thistle creek, Salmon river, and reports a fine country adjoining these streams. As to Thistle creek he reported the discovery claim good, while 8 and 10 above discovery and several claims below, are showing up well, but his judgment was that the creek was spotted and would not bear out its first promise.

On Stewart river, Scroggie creek, a tributary, was showing some gold with seven or eight claims working, though there was nothing in sight to indicate the richness desired in a placer district.

When asked about McDonald creek, he smiled and said: "I know some of the prospectors on this creek, and while they get a little gold there is nothing in it."

The richest part of the Klondike today, he said, is Bonanza creek from Adams creek to French gulch. The hill claims are richer than the creeks. In most of the hill claims, upper and lower strata of bed rock are found, and between the two is a pay streak running remarkably rich. The whole country is of slide formation.

Free milling quartz has been found on Bonanza, Dominion and Eldorado creeks, assays showing from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Having assayed specimens himself he certifies to the accuracy of these statements.

Estimating the product of the wash-up in the spring, Mr. Marks gives the following figures, which he considers conservative: Eldorado and Bonanza, \$5,000,000; Big and Little Shookum, Gold and French hills, \$5,000,000; Dominion,

MINING SHARES

We beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

We devote our special attention to the British Columbia mining stocks, and can secure them for our clients at the cheapest market price of the day.

QUOTATIONS FOR TO-DAY:

5,000 Dardanelles..... 17 1/2
2,000 Van Ande..... 6 3/4
Athabasca..... 51
Rambler..... Wanted
2,900 Noble Five..... 31
2,000 Waterloo..... 12 1/2
10,000 Evening Star..... 11 1/2
10,000 Georgia..... 62
10,000 Gopher..... 62
1,000 Iron Horse..... Wanted
1,000 Iron Horse..... 18
1,000 Iron Horse..... 81
2,100 Nest Egg Firefly..... 63
5,000 White Bear..... 65
30,000 Comatse and Kid..... 61 1/4
(Immediately next the Mollie Gibson Group.)

WANTED.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Dardanelles, Rambler, Evening Star and Noble Five. List your stocks with us. For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A vacancy having occurred on the Aldermanic Board in Centre Ward, I beg to offer myself as a candidate at the forthcoming election. I had the honor of serving you for one term in the Municipal Council and trust that my record during my term of office is such that it warrants a renewal of your confidence. Respectfully soliciting your votes and influence. I remain, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
MOSES MCGREGOR.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices.

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—We will allow 25 per cent. discount on all seeds in stock. Some fine chickens for sale. Hartman & Co., 10 Yates street.

\$1,000,000; Hunker and Quartz creek, \$5,000,000, making a total of \$19,000,000. Hunker creek and Gold Bottom are coming to the front rapidly.

The labor situation in Dawson does not warrant any one in going in with the intention of depending on his labor for existence. All who go should be prepared to prospect and be well outfitted. The error of so many last year should not be repeated. A little labor is employed at \$1 per hour without board. Many of the claim owners being of limited means, either work themselves, or employ but one or two hands to assist them. Mr. Marks considers the country an exceptional field for the investment of capital. He will return in about six weeks.

Another steamer ran on the mud flats to-day, owing to the buoy being out of place. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., has reported the matter to the inspector of marine.

At a special meeting of the Building Society held last night it was decided to wind up the society. Mr. Raymond of Victoria won the drawing last night.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Its President Counsels Attention to the Home Rather Than Public Careers.

Washington, Feb. 16.—A sleet and rain storm making sidewalks sheets of ice did not prevent the delegates to the national congress of mothers from meeting to-day. After an opening prayer, Mrs. Theo. W. Birney, president of the congress, delivered an address of welcome. She spoke of the home influence, saying that there lay the only solution to the problems that confront the world. Women should not seek to make a career in the world, for their highest duty lay at the fireside. Those with comfortable means should not compete with women working for a living.

Mr. Horace Fletcher spoke of the education of children from an economic standpoint, stating that it was cheaper to teach them to live properly than to take care of them when they became criminals.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall delivered an address, in which he pointed to the fact that children should not be forced into maturity. "All history," he said, teaches that precocity leads to the fall of empires."

C.P.R. EXPRESS DITCHED.

Several of the Passengers Severely Injured but No Fatalities.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—(Special)—The C. P. R. express from Toronto due here this evening met with an accident at Green Valley, 58 miles above Montreal. Five cars left the track owing to a broken rail. There were no fatalities, but the passengers were badly shaken up and about a dozen injured.

The sufferers include Miss F. Macdonald, Toronto; R. Rogers, Queen's hotel, Toronto; John Kerr, Perth, Ont.; D. Doltman, Montreal; A. Jack, Westmount; Frank Murphy, manager of Her Majesty's theatre, Montreal; and J. S. Holt of this city.

CANADA AT PARIS.

Official Representative of the West Preparing for a Great Exhibition.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—(Special)—W. D. Scott of the Manitoba government immigration department, who will look after the interests of Western Canada at the Paris exposition, has arrived in the city from Toronto. Mr. Scott will spend the next few months between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast collecting exhibits representative of the various resources of the West. The mineral exhibition from British Columbia and Northwestern Ontario, it is expected, will be on a scale never before attempted.

GOMEZ BEHAVES HIMSELF.

Defended Against Charge of Inciting Rebellion in Porto Rico.

New York, Feb. 16.—Gonzalez de Quesada, head of the Cuban republic at Washington, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer which arrived here from Havana this morning. De Quesada went to Cuba three weeks ago with United States commissioner Robert Porter, and was with the latter when he met Gomez. Mr. de Quesada spoke enthusiastically of the present condition of the island. He also defended Gomez from the charge of seeking to raise a rebellion in Porto Rico.

AN UNFORTUNATE BRIDEGRROOM

Paris, Feb. 16.—Maire Garconette, dean of the faculty of law, was killed yesterday evening through slipping on the icy steps of the station at Foisnois. He was married last Saturday and was on his honeymoon trip.

FRENCH TRIALS.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The senate recently appointed a special committee to consider the government's trial revision bill. It reported to-day showing five of its members favorable to the measure and four opposed to it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PRESIDENT FAURE DEAD

Official Head of the French Republic Taken by a Stroke of Apoplexy.

Only Four Hours and the Sad Event Was Totally Unexpected.

Though Midnight When News Circulated a Throng Soon Surrounded the Elysee.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Feb. 16.—President Faure died to-day from apoplexy.

It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half past six this afternoon when a message was sent to the premier, M. Dupuy, that the President was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of ten. The flag on the Elysee was immediately lowered to half mast and the news was despatched to all the officials and members of the cabinet.

Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, the grand chancellor of the legion of honor, the prefect of the Seine, the prefect of the police of Paris, and the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies promptly arrived at the Elysee. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon collected.

About six o'clock, M. Faure who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Le Gall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study and said: "I do not feel well; come to me." M. Le Gall immediately went to the President's aid, led him to a sofa and called Gen. Bailloud, general secretary of the President's household, M. Blondel, under private secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

The President's conditions did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, telephoned for Dr. Lanne-Lague and Dr. Chaurin, who arrived with M. Dupuy, and were joined later by M. Bergeroy.

Though M. Faure still retained consciousness, the doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. They then came to the sofa where the President lay upon a hastily improvised bed. Soon after he began to lose consciousness and despite all efforts expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of his family.

M. Dupuy communicated the intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the senate, and M. Paul Dechand, president of the chamber of deputies, the members of the cabinet and other functionaries, after which he addressed the despatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France: "I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the President which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening as the result of an apopleptic attack. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the people immediately of the mourning that has fallen upon the republic. The government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful juncture."

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time began a continuous arrival of public men. Strict orders, however, were issued, that only members of the cabinet were to be admitted to the Elysee.

The president of the council and minister of the interior, M. Dupuy, has requested all prefects and sub-prefects not to leave their posts, and directed all those who are absent to return immediately.

Nothing could have given the idea of approaching death. Up till the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work, and even in his equestrian rides. He ate and slept regularly. Nevertheless several times recently he had been heard to exclaim, "How weak my legs are!" and "I can scarcely stand!" or to make some such remark.

He left his study about the usual hour at 7 o'clock last evening (Wednesday), telling Mons. Jurett, chief of his stables, to follow him to bed at 7:30 the following morning (Thursday). He then retired to his private apartments, dined with his family, went to bed at 10 o'clock, got up this morning at 6, and almost immediately informed his valet that he would not ride. M. LeGalle, his secretary, on learning of this, hurried to the President, whom he found in his dressing room about 6:45 a.m. M. Faure said: "I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercise to-day."

M. Faure presided with his usual ability at the council, which assembled at 9 a.m., and on their taking leave, the ministers could not have imagined that they were pressing his hand for the last time. At 6 p.m. LeGalle returned and reported himself to the President, who was then signing decrees presented by General Bailloud, according to his daily custom. The work of signing was then about

(Continued on page 2.)

HUDSON'S BAY COY

1888 Meats ALWAYS FRESH

RECEIVED WEEKLY.....

ALSO... 100% Hams and Bacon

This Brand of Meats Is the Finest Cured in Canada...

HUDSON'S BAY COY

Reported Dangerous



Those treble sidewalks. Laid on the table. You cannot table la grippe; you can use a preventive.

Pabst Malt Extract, 35c. 3 for \$1.

Vin Mariani - \$1.25

Old Jamaica Rum - \$1.00

A Whisky gam' ta oor toon,

'twas Watson's o' Dundee \$1.00

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE....

OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76, 79 and 80, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields,

GOLD

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

RELIABLE GOODS

GOLD

UNEXCELLED SERVICE

GOLD

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches

FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

\$6.50

National Wheat Flakes

FRESH and CRISP.

HOME MADE.

The only substitute for Rolled Oats.

THE BRACKMAN & KER-MILLING CO., Ltd

ATHLETE AND

SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS

PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST

Salmon Block,

Victoria,

OUTLOOK FOR CABLES

PRESIDENT FAURE DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

Eastern Extension Company Have Rights That Will Embarrass the American Project.

New York Promoter Who Believes It Would Fare Best in His Charge.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 16.—James A. Strymer, president of the Pacific Cable Co. of New York, returned to this city to-day from a trip of several months' duration in the Far East, where he has been investigating the possibility of construction of an American trans-Pacific cable. In an interview Mr. Strymer said that the Eastern Cable Co., an English corporation, by reason of vested interest has a monopoly, so far as telegraph cables are concerned, of the entire Pacific coast and Pacific islands now owned by Spain or formerly under the jurisdiction of that country, until the year 1940. He was of the opinion that no American cable company or the United States government could obtain landing rights in the Ladronez, Philippines, Hongkong or at any point on the Asiatic coast without obtaining the consent of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

With reference to the action of the secretary of state in disapproving on December 29th last the rights granted prior to annexation by the Hawaiian government to the Pacific Cable Company which authorized the company to lay cables from Honolulu eastward, Mr. Strymer said it would have afforded a reasonable basis for an adjustment for outstanding rights founded on reciprocity. In the nature of things it is clear that the Eastern Telegraph Company does not want any Pacific cable established and it will not consent to any impairment of its right unless fully compensated in a manner that will safeguard its existing interests. The Pacific Cable company is strongly of the opinion that if it can secure the necessary concessions from the United States government it can induce the Eastern Telegraph Company to consider a fair business proposition, especially when the British company sees that it will be to its future advantage.

Mr. Strymer was of the opinion that should the United States undertake to establish a government cable, serious international complications would arise. It is doubtful, he said, if China, Japan or Australia would permit the United States to operate a cable within its jurisdiction. The great cost to the government of the construction and operation of such a cable, he said, would make it impracticable.

The political situation in the East, said Mr. Strymer, is exceedingly precarious. No one knows what may happen there at any time. Connection with the Philippines may be cut off without notice at any time. The Japanese realize, too, that a war between China and Russia would isolate them from the rest of the world and they are anxious that the United States government should act promptly.

The Pacific Cable Company has had a bill before congress for some time asking for cable concessions in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS.

London Opinion That They Are Better Ended Than Proceeding at Sacrifice of Canadian Interests.

London, Feb. 16.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the report that the work of the joint American-British-Canadian high commission may have no practical results, thinks it is not altogether a bad thing that the deliberations at Washington reached a highly critical stage or even that there is talk of danger that they will be broken off for a time, and says: "We wish for the friendship of the United States, but we cannot have it at the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. The experience of over a century has taught us that surrender and backing out is not the way to win friendship or even respect."

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Two sessions of the joint high commission were held to-day, and between times the American commissioners held a secret conference of two hours' duration. Following the usual custom, the respective chairmen, Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks, refused to allow any state papers to be read or any discussion of the proceedings. Each was asked if it were true, as set forth in the morning papers, that an ultimatum regarding the matter of the Canadian-Alaskan boundary, had been presented, and each at least technically denied that the ultimatum had been delivered. "There is, however, good reason to believe it was sent in, and that the Americans had it under consideration," said the secretary. "The first joint meeting was held at 11 o'clock and lasted but five minutes, the Canadians withdrawing after laying the boundary matter before the joint body."

"I do not anticipate a breaking off of negotiations, and a failure of the results which we are striving for is not to be mentioned now. We continue our meetings to-morrow. More than this I cannot say."

The British would be satisfied with a joint customs house at Skagway or Dyea with an amendment of navigation laws so that British ships from American ports could carry passengers and merchandise to that port, and in addition bond goods for transport to the Northwest Territory.

Altogether the outlook is most gloomy. From the fact that the treaty to be ratified by the senate could contain no such provision, and should the concession be in the nature of a loosening of our grasp upon the Eastern fisheries the failure would be just as pronounced and certain. A Western congressman said to-night, "Kasson, on behalf of the President, to-day proposed that the customs house at Skagway fall from American control, further boundary dispute to be postponed. His proposition was refused tonight. A meeting for to-morrow has been called to present an ultimatum to the United States; if not accepted, to dissolve and return to Ottawa refusing any negotiations on any subject." Parker and Sir Louis H. Davies admit that there is very little prospect of avoiding a sudden termination to-morrow. In that event England is to demand our submission of the border question to a neutral government. The fact has leaked out that the London foreign office insists on Lynn Canal and Skagway as a defensive point. The President refused to name the successor to Foster, because of the critical condition of negotiations.

over, and soon ended. General Rufford had gone but a few minutes when the President called LeGalle, saying: "Come quickly; I feel ill." When Mr. LeGalle reached him the President was rubbing his forehead and saying, "I don't feel well." LeGalle asked where he felt the pain, and the President replied: "I feel a general weakness; I am fainting." Dr. Humbert, on arriving, gave ether. He did not consider the case serious, but finding that his patient did not revive he decided to inject caffeine. The President was apparently aware of the seriousness of the attack, for he said: "I feel myself failing; I am gone, all gone," and he expressed a desire to see his wife and children. When Madame Faure and Madeleine Lucie Faure entered the room the President exclaimed: "Je suis bien souffrant; Je suis perdu." ("I am suffering greatly; I am lost.") Madame Faure remained on the sofa, repeating that he had no illusions as to the issue of his case. His wife came to him, and he bade her an affectionate farewell. It was a touching scene. He thanked her for her affection and devotion, and had constantly shown him, and then he bade farewell to his daughters, the doctors and his personal attendants, thanking all for their care and devotion, and asking them to pardon any hasty words he might have uttered.

London, Feb. 16.—In the lobbies of the House of Commons this evening the news of the death of President Faure made a profound impression, and the greatest anxiety was expressed as to its possible consequences in the present excited state of France. The Redmondites immediately called a meeting and adopted a resolution of sympathy with the French nation—the ancient friend and ally of Ireland.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Mr. Maxwell Brings Good News for the Canniers—The Obnoxious Regulations Suspended.

Explosion at Brunette Sawmills—Cyclists Asks Sidewalk Privileges—Atlin Mail Contract.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—Mr. Maxwell, M. P., returned from Ottawa to-day. He states that the marine and fishery department will suspend the regulations governing the salmon industry in their entirety, and will alter their subsequently as the canniers wish, with perhaps the single exception of the number of licenses granted each cannery, which may be limited to ten.

Mr. Maxwell says a new post office is to be established at Log Cabin.

John Irving of Victoria, will secure the contract for carrying mails from Bennett to Atlin.

Tea from the Orient, formerly sent to Ottawa to be tested, is hereafter to be tested in Vancouver. Vinegar, formerly tested in Victoria, also will be hereafter tested in Vancouver.

Mr. Maxwell says positively that the federal government will not veto the alien exclusion bill. He expects that parliament will meet on March 16.

The deputation of business men have returned from Victoria convinced that their request to the government to have the railway from Log Cabin to Atlin will be favorably considered. They were unofficially informed by those who have the ear of the government that there is no doubt of a bonus being granted.

Frank S. Taggart of this city has entered action against the British Columbia Mining Record and also against the Victoria Morning Leader, claiming \$10,000 damages on account of a reference to his business printed in a recent issue.

The Brunette saw mill and sash and door factory were nearly wrecked yesterday by an explosion, the report of which was heard in Vancouver by some citizens. The boiler, in the least of the station engine, exploded and flung heavy iron in all directions, wrecking the engine room. One man, Jack Ross, was seriously injured by being struck with a piece of flying metal. All the other hands working close to the building miraculously escaped. The force of the explosion hurled a piece of iron through a brick wall, covering the boiler, and through the boiler itself.

Rev. E. Robson delivered an unusually interesting address on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Methodism in British Columbia. He told of the missionaries' arrival in Victoria in 1858 and the first Protestant missionaries sent to labor in British Columbia.

Charles Mack of Hamilton has opened its branch in this city.

Mr. Jas. Tierney is very seriously ill, and great anxiety is felt by a large number of friends over his grave condition.

A very strong deputation from the bicycle club waited upon the board of works this afternoon requesting that circular paths be constructed along the principal residential streets, and until the city councilists be allowed to ride on the sidewalks along those streets, and in any event they be permitted to ride on certain sidewalks at stated distance from the business centre of the city. The deputation stated that wheelmen and women would be willing to pay a small tax for these privileges. The board of works appeared favorably impressed but reserved their decision. The gentlemen who represented the cyclists of the city were Chief Consul Prescott, G. I. Wilson, H. H. Layfield, F. C. Allen, W. Quann and O. L. Spencer.

W. D. Woods who had his foot taken off while coupling cars at Abbotsford, is suing the railway company for damages. The congregation of St. Andrew's church have presented the pastor, the Rev. E. D. McLaren—with a purse containing \$800 in money, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his pastorate.

The school trustees and principals of the different schools in the city met yesterday. The teachers and the school trustees did not, on the whole, express themselves warmly in favor of the numerous innovations in the way of instruction to the children such as singing classes, gymnasium, drill, drawing, calisthenics, etc. The teachers suggested that with fourteen subjects on the curriculum at present, if more be added, they would be overworked and the position of the children would be burdensome. One trustee stated that the suggestion of a subject of blunder twine. It is altogether likely that the number of subjects in the curriculum will not be increased.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Canadian Pacific Shares Moving Up. Influenced by London Buying.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets were quiet here to-day. Two features were American steadiness and African flatness, the latter being sold by Paris. Americans were active until noon, when New York prices gradually dwindled, closing at the lowest in the street. Exceptions were Northern and Central Pacific, which reached record prices. Coppers opened well, but Paris sold them, which closed at 40%. Anacondas were 9. Utahs opened at 10 and closed at 8 3/4. Bostons opened at 3 3/4 and closed at 2 3/4. Spanish ports were 54 1/2. Money in idle. Copper stocks are down 985 tons, and supplies are down 185 tons."

New York, Feb. 16.—Practically all important stocks advanced to-day, with the gains in many places material, and trading left off with the tone strong and prices at the best. Traders from time to time sought to bring about a reaction, but were dislodged from one position after another, and the upward movement became general. In fact, the only active stocks of importance that were sold to the rule were Tobacco and Northern Pacific, the former suffering a loss of 3 1/2 on the prospect of increased competition and the latter 1/2 on a decrease in earnings reported yesterday for the second week in February. London houses reversed their policy on Canadian Pacific and bought more than they sold of it and other stocks.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 14	Feb. 16
Amn. Cot. Oil.....	12 3/4	30 3/4
Amn. Sugar.....	12 3/4	12 3/4
Amn. Spirits.....	13 1/4	13 1/4
Amn. Tobacco.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
Can. Pacific.....	10 3/4	10 3/4
Can. Pac. & N. Pac.....	9 1/4	9 1/4
Ches. & Ohio.....	28 3/4	28 3/4
Chicago, B. & Q.....	14 1/4	14 1/4
Chicago Gas.....	11 1/4	11 1/4
Col. Pac. & N. Pac.....	12 3/4	12 3/4
C. M. & St. P.....	11 3/4	11 3/4
Cons. Gas, N. Y.....	20 1/4	20 1/4
C. O. & St. L.....	10 1/4	10 1/4
D. L. & W.....	10 1/4	10 1/4
Del. & Hudson.....	11 3/4	11 3/4
D. & R. G. pfd.....	7 3/4	7 3/4
Gen. Elec.....	10 3/4	10 3/4
Jersey Cent.....	10 1/4	10 1/4
L. E. & W. pfd.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Man. Elev.....	11 1/4	11 1/4
Mo. Pac.....	4 1/4	4 1/4
Nat. Lead.....	37 1/4	36 1/4
N. Y. com. new.....	52 3/4	52 3/4
N. Y. pfd.....	52 3/4	52 3/4
N. Y. & N. E. & W.....	23 1/4	23 1/4
Omaha com.....	92 1/4	92 1/4
Pa. Mail.....	52 3/4	52 3/4
Pa. R. & E. com.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
Southern R.....	12 1/4	12 1/4
Standard R. & T.....	10 1/4	10 1/4
Tenn. C. & I.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
Texas.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
U. S. Leather.....	7 3/4	7 3/4
U. S. Rubber.....	53 3/4	53 3/4
U. S. Rets.....	48 3/4	48 3/4
Wabash pfd.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
Western Union.....	95 3/4	95 3/4
W. & L. E.....	11 1/4	11 1/4
Met. St. Ry.....	22 3/4	22 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	92 3/4	92 3/4
C. P. R. in London.....	90 3/4	90 3/4
Can. Cable in Montreal.....	103 1/4	103 1/4

New York, Feb. 16.—Money on call, nominally, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange, firm at 54 1/2. Gold, 105 1/2. U. S. Gov. bonds, 105 1/2. U. S. Gov. bonds, 105 1/2. U. S. Gov. bonds, 105 1/2.

New York, Feb. 16.—Silver certificates, nominally, 50c; to 60c; bar silver, 50c; Mexican dollars, 47c. Copper, quiet; brokers, 18c. to 18 1/2c. Exchange, 17 1/2c. to 17 3/4c. Local, 17 1/2c. to 17 3/4c. Tin, quiet and easy; straits, 23c to 23 1/4c. Tin, quiet and easy; straits, 23c to 23 1/4c. Tin, quiet and easy; straits, 23c to 23 1/4c.

New York, Feb. 16.—Wheat closed: March, 83 c; April, 79c; May, 77 1/2c; July, 75 1/2c; Sept., 73 1/2c; Oct., 72 1/2c; Nov., 71 1/2c; Dec., 70 1/2c; Jan., 69 1/2c; Feb., 68 1/2c; Mar., 67 1/2c; Apr., 66 1/2c; May, 65 1/2c; June, 64 1/2c; July, 63 1/2c; Aug., 62 1/2c; Sept., 61 1/2c; Oct., 60 1/2c; Nov., 59 1/2c; Dec., 58 1/2c; Jan., 57 1/2c; Feb., 56 1/2c; Mar., 55 1/2c; Apr., 54 1/2c; May, 53 1/2c; June, 52 1/2c; July, 51 1/2c; Aug., 50 1/2c; Sept., 49 1/2c; Oct., 48 1/2c; Nov., 47 1/2c; Dec., 46 1/2c; Jan., 45 1/2c; Feb., 44 1/2c; Mar., 43 1/2c; Apr., 42 1/2c; May, 41 1/2c; June, 40 1/2c; July, 39 1/2c; Aug., 38 1/2c; Sept., 37 1/2c; Oct., 36 1/2c; Nov., 35 1/2c; Dec., 34 1/2c; Jan., 33 1/2c; Feb., 32 1/2c; Mar., 31 1/2c; Apr., 30 1/2c; May, 29 1/2c; June, 28 1/2c; July, 27 1/2c; Aug., 26 1/2c; Sept., 25 1/2c; Oct., 24 1/2c; Nov., 23 1/2c; Dec., 22 1/2c; Jan., 21 1/2c; Feb., 20 1/2c; Mar., 19 1/2c; Apr., 18 1/2c; May, 17 1/2c; June, 16 1/2c; July, 15 1/2c; Aug., 14 1/2c; Sept., 13 1/2c; Oct., 12 1/2c; Nov., 11 1/2c; Dec., 10 1/2c; Jan., 9 1/2c; Feb., 8 1/2c; Mar., 7 1/2c; Apr., 6 1/2c; May, 5 1/2c; June, 4 1/2c; July, 3 1/2c; Aug., 2 1/2c; Sept., 1 1/2c; Oct., 1/2c; Nov., 1/4c; Dec., 1/8c; Jan., 1/16c; Feb., 1/32c; Mar., 1/64c; Apr., 1/128c; May, 1/256c; June, 1/512c; July, 1/1024c; Aug., 1/2048c; Sept., 1/4096c; Oct., 1/8192c; Nov., 1/16384c; Dec., 1/32768c; Jan., 1/65536c; Feb., 1/131072c; Mar., 1/262144c; Apr., 1/524288c; May, 1/1048576c; June, 1/2097152c; July, 1/4194304c; Aug., 1/8388608c; Sept., 1/16777216c; Oct., 1/33554432c; Nov., 1/67108864c; Dec., 1/134217728c; Jan., 1/268435456c; Feb., 1/536870912c; Mar., 1/1073741824c; Apr., 1/2147483648c; May, 1/4294967296c; June, 1/8589934592c; July, 1/17179869184c; Aug., 1/34359738368c; Sept., 1/68719476736c; Oct., 1/137438953472c; Nov., 1/274877906944c; Dec., 1/549755813888c; Jan., 1/1099511627776c; Feb., 1/2199023255552c; Mar., 1/4398046511104c; Apr., 1/8796093022208c; May, 1/17592186044416c; June, 1/35184372088832c; July, 1/70368744177664c; Aug., 1/140737488355328c; Sept., 1/281474976710656c; Oct., 1/562949953421312c; Nov., 1/1125899906842624c; Dec., 1/2251799813685248c; Jan., 1/4503599627370496c; Feb., 1/9007199254740992c; Mar., 1/18014398509481984c; Apr., 1/36028797018963968c; May, 1/72057594037927936c; June, 1/144115188075855872c; July, 1/288230376151711744c; Aug., 1/576460752303423488c; Sept., 1/1152921504606846976c; Oct., 1/2305843009213693952c; Nov., 1/4611686018427387904c; Dec., 1/9223372036854775808c; Jan., 1/18446744073709551616c; Feb., 1/36893488147419103232c; Mar., 1/73786976294838206464c; Apr., 1/147573952597676412928c; May, 1/295147905195352825856c; June, 1/590295810390705651712c; July, 1/1180591620781411303424c; Aug., 1/2361183241562822606848c; Sept., 1/4722366483125645213696c; Oct., 1/9444732966251290427392c; Nov., 1/18889465932502580854784c; Dec., 1/37778931865005161709568c; Jan., 1/75557863730010323419136c; Feb., 1/151115727460020646838272c; Mar., 1/302231454920041293676544c; Apr., 1/604462909840082587353088c; May, 1/1208925819680165174706176c; June, 1/2417851639360330349412352c; July, 1/4835703278720660698824704c; Aug., 1/9671406557441321397649408c; Sept., 1/19342813114882642792898816c; Oct., 1/38685626229765285585797312c; Nov., 1/77371252459530571171594624c; Dec., 1/154742504919061142343191248c; Jan., 1/309485009838122284686382496c; Feb., 1/61897001967624456937276992c; Mar., 1/123794003935248913874539184c; Apr., 1/247588007870497827749078368c; May, 1/495176015740995655498156736c; June, 1/990352031481991310996313472c; July, 1/1980704062963982621992626944c; Aug., 1/3961408125927965243985253888c; Sept., 1/7922816251855930487970507776c; Oct., 1/15845632503711860975941015552c; Nov., 1/316912650074237219518820311104c; Dec., 1/633825300148474439037640622208c; Jan., 1/1267650600296948878075281244416c; Feb., 1/2535301200593897756150562488832c; Mar., 1/5070602401187795512301124977664c; Apr., 1/10141204802375591024602259955328c; May, 1/20282409604751182049204519910656c; June, 1/40564819209502364098409039821312c; July, 1/81129638419004728196818079642624c; Aug., 1/162259276380094563933636159285248c; Sept., 1/324518552760189127867272318570496c; Oct., 1/649037105520378255734544637140992c; Nov., 1/1298074210440756511469089274281984c; Dec., 1/2596148420881513022938178548559968c; Jan., 1/5192296841763026045876357097119936c; Feb., 1/1038459368352605209155371418239872c; Mar., 1/2076918736705210418310742836479744c; Apr., 1/4153837473410420836621485672959488c; May, 1/8307674946820841673242971345918976c; June, 1/1661534989364168327648942691183792c; July, 1/3323069978728336655297885382367584c; Aug., 1/6646139957456673310595770764735168c; Sept., 1/13292279914913346621191543529470336c; Oct., 1/26584559829826693242383087058940704c; Nov., 1/53169119659653386484766174117881408c; Dec., 1/106338239319306772969532348235762176c; Jan., 1/212676478398613545939064684471524352c; Feb., 1/425352956797227091878129368943047008c; Mar., 1/850705913594454183756258737886084016c; Apr., 1/1701411827188908367512517475772168032c; May, 1/3402823654377816735025034951544336064c; June, 1/6805647308755633470050069803088672128c; July, 1/13611294617511266940100138061777344256c; Aug., 1/27222589235022533880200276123554688512c; Sept., 1/54445178470045067760400552247109376256c; Oct., 1/108890356840090135520801104494218752512c; Nov., 1/217780713680180271041602208988437505024c; Dec., 1/435561427360360542083204417976875000048c; Jan., 1/871122854720721084166408835953750000096c; Feb., 1/1742245709441442162332817719075000000192c; Mar., 1/3484491418882884324665635438150000000384c; Apr., 1/6968982837765768649331270876300000000768c; May, 1/13937965675531537298662541752600000001536c; June, 1/27875931351063074597325083505200000003072c; July, 1/55751862702126149194650167010400000006144c; Aug., 1/111503725404252298389300334020800000012288c; Sept., 1/223007450808504596778600668041600000024576c; Oct., 1/446014901617009193557201336083200000049152c; Nov., 1/892029803234018387114402672166400000098304c; Dec., 1/1784059606468037774228805344332800000196608c; Jan., 1/3568119212936075548457610688665600000393216c; Feb., 1/7136238425872151096915221377331200000786432c; Mar., 1/1427247645774430219383044275466240001572864c; Apr., 1/2854495291548860438766088550932480003145536c; May, 1/5708990583097720877532177101864960006291072c; June, 1/11417981166195441755064354203729920012582144c; July, 1/22835962332390883510128708407459840025164288c; Aug., 1/45671924664781767020257416814919680050328576c; Sept., 1/91343849329563534040514833629839360100657152c; Oct., 1/18268769865912706808102966725967872020131424c; Nov., 1/36537539731825413616205933451935744040262848c; Dec., 1/73075079463650827232411866903871488080535696c; Jan., 1/146150158927301654464837337807742976161071392c; Feb., 1/292300317854603308929674

A SHIPPING REVIEW.

Signs of Improvement Showing in Grain Freight Rates After a Weakening.

Still Another Deep Sea Carrier Reaches the Royal Roads Yesterday.

In R. P. Rithet & Co.'s monthly report, which will be issued in a few days, the following statement regarding January's shipping appears: "During the first part of the month grain freights improved appreciably, but as foreign markets made no response, exporters could do little business, and rates have weakened again. The close, however, still shows some improvement on our previous quotations. Weather conditions being favorable, owners are asking advanced rates for new crops loading, and 30s. is the last indication. The course of lumber freights has been steadily upward, and quotations have had to be marked up for every destination. Vessels continue so scarce as to justify an opinion that rates are likely to continue on a comparatively high level for some time to come." The following freight rates are quoted in the report: Grain from San Francisco to Cork, 28s. 3d.; new crop, 30s. From Portland to Cork, 32s. 6d.; and from Tacoma to Cork, 31s. 6d. Freight rates on lumber loaded at the British Columbia mills is given as follows to the various destinations: To Sydney, 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.; to Melbourne or Adelaide, 52s. 6d. to 53s. 9d.; to Port Pirie, 50s.; to Fremantle, 61s. 3d.; to Shanghai, 55s. to 57s. 6d.; to Tientsin, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; to Yokohama, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d.; to South Africa, 62s. 6d. to 65s.; to the United Kingdom or the Continent, 65s. to 67s. 6d. The rates show an advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in some cases over the rates quoted last month.

DEEP SEA VISITORS. Plinius has been changed regarding the docking of the German ship Maipo. She leaves for Tacoma to-day and will there enter Quartermaster dock for the necessary repairs. The ship Esquimaux, from New Westminster, joined her in the Roads yesterday. The French ship Marechal Suchet, from Hilo, seeking, is also in the Roads.

MIN-OF-WAR LEAVE PORT.

H. M. S. Leander left Esquimalt for the South at 9 o'clock last evening, taking six convicts away for incarceration in the prison ship at Coquimbó. H. M. S. Phaeton also left port yesterday, going to Vancouver, while the survey ship Egeria is busy making preparations to resume duty.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Tees will leave for the North this evening, carrying a good freight.

Steamer Amur will arrive from the North at 6 o'clock this morning. She reached Nanaimo yesterday.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Wanderer from Roach Harbor.
Str. Oscar from Comox.
Str. Constance from Nanaimo.
Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.
Str. Charmer from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Wanderer from Port Townsend.
Str. Maude from Vancouver.
Str. Princess Louise from Westminster.
Str. Oscar from Comox.
Str. Constance from Nanaimo.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.
Ship Hawaiian Islands for Port Angeles.

THE CITY.

Atlin Minister.—Dr. J. C. Spencer has been appointed Methodist missionary to open the Atlin country.

County Court.—A session of the County court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Drake presiding.

Miss Trotter Will Recite.—Miss Gertrude Trotter has very kindly consented to recite at the South Park school concert to-night. The whole programme is an excellent one.

Old Tulip's Benefit.—There was quite a crowd at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, the occasion being the benefit tendered Professor Robert Foster. A programme of songs, recitations and boxing was provided and well carried out.

Association Football.—A game has been arranged to be played between the Columbia Juniors and the Y.M.C.A. Juniors at Beacon hill on Saturday to commence at half past two. The Y.M.C.A. team is: Goal, W. Lawrence; backs, J. Auld and K. Hughes; half backs, J. Boleyn, G. M. Grant and S. Winsby; forwards, S. Patton, G. Brown, R. Wilson, J. Dakers and T. Winsby.

A Social and Dance.—A double attraction in the one building last evening was that of a social and dance in the A.O.U.W. hall under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. A very cheerful programme was rendered during the fore part of the evening, which was followed with refreshments and dancing to the music of Mr. H. Hallam. The programme first given was as follows: Overture, Mr. Hallam; song, Mr. Ruxton; song, Mr. H. Hallam; recitation, Mr. J. Irving; song, Mr. Stullard; violin and piano duo, Masters Merryfield; recitation, Master Merryfield; song, Mr. Ruxton; song, W. Yerns; song, H. H. Munn; and recitation, Mr. Irving.

Citizens Protest.—A petition signed by 146 ratepayers of Victoria was presented in the legislature yesterday. It sets forth: "That whereas it appears by the press reports of the proceedings of the city council that certain amendments to the Municipal Charter will be asked for during the present session of the legislative assembly, one of which is the words 'except the city of Victoria' be struck from section 139: And whereas it is explained that by striking out the words 'except the city of Victoria' in clause 139 of the Municipal Clauses act, the council could impose taxation in addition to the present rate sufficient to meet the annual interest and sinking fund of the debt of the city: And your petitioners enter their solemn protest against any amendment to the Municipal Charter that would enable the city council to increase the rate of taxation on real estate without the consent of the ratepayers."

A civil war veteran in Birmingham, N. Y., who was drawing a pension of \$20 a month for liver trouble, has lost his pension through allowing a popular liver pill to be advertised as curing him.

ARRIVES FROM TESLIN.

A Government Officer Whose Services Were Cut Short in the North.

One who has seen much of the seamy side of life in connection with the rush into the northern country by way of the Stikine last year is Mr. W. F. McCulloch, who until three months ago—when he received official notice of his depatriation—was mining recorder and stipendiary magistrate at Teslin, was a passenger by the Tees. The hardships he has seen men endure and the loss they have been put to, made him greatly opposed to being interviewed, and to speak about any of the good qualities of the country he has just come from. It was on January 3 that he started for home. He was 19 days on snowshoes, and his experiences from Teslin to Atlin would have been trying to one much younger. Travel was extremely difficult, and the thermometer was at times 50 below zero, the weather being much colder at Teslin than at Atlin.

Mr. McCulloch says gold has been found within 15 miles of Teslin, and although he is in no position to give a statement as to the richness of the country, owing to the lateness of the year in which it was prospected, yet he believes men who have gone to Atlin, west of the Yukon, will make a good living. Everything has been staked within a radius of 30 miles, and the accessibility of the country and its favorable climate are bound to give it advantages which the upper Yukon never possessed, even as Mr. McCulloch believes the former is not so rich as the latter. When Mr. McCulloch reached Skagway he laid up sick for a while from a cold contracted in the early stages of his journey. It is 11 months since he left home, and as soon as he received notice of his dismissal, he lost no time in preparing for the trip. He is going to return, determined that before many years close down fortune shall smile on him. One of the deplorable things of life in the country he comes from is the very imperfect mail service, and to illustrate this, he told of instances of where men have walked hundreds of miles for news of their families, when the very news they were seeking was contained in letters that had not been given when called for at the post office. Mr. McCulloch speaks disparagingly of the laws of Atlin. How mining rights in that country can be adjusted next year he fails to see. Claims have been registered under all kinds of fictitious names. A John Brown might go to the recording office and have a claim secured for an alleged friend, and before the office could hear of anything wrong in the transaction, the claim would be pointed out to a third party, who would pay probably \$200 or \$300 for the tip.

The only explanation given for Mr. McCulloch's dismissal is a policy of retrenchment which the government seemed pleased to notify him of.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

New Companies of the Week—Timber Cutting in the C. P. R. Belt.

The Dominion Building & Loan Association is now known as the Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

James Gallagher, of Big Bar, has resigned his commission as a justice of the peace. Alex. Moffat has been appointed to act as coroner at Cranbrook, and D. James Brown, of Fort Steele, as a coroner for the province.

R. A. Muskett, and Hopkirk & Spence, both Vancouver firms, have assigned for the benefit of creditors—the former to Wm. T. Stein and the latter to John A. Donaldson.

Among the newly incorporated companies of the present week are: The West Kootenay United & Lumber Co., of Nelson, capitalized at \$50,000; the Lardo-Duncan Gold, Silver & Copper Mining Co., Ltd., of New Westminster, \$1,500,000; the War Eagle Coal & Lumber Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, \$1,000,000; the Mother Lode Mines, Ltd., of Rossland, \$100,000; the Camp McKinnay Mines, Ltd., of Vancouver, \$25,000; and the Copper Mines, Ltd., of Harrison Lake, \$125,000. Besides these there are four extra-provincial companies: The Tyce Development Co., Ltd., of London and Cowichan Bay, \$15,000; Hastings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., of Vancouver, \$100,000, with local office at Kaslo; the Hamilton Powder Co., \$300,000, Montreal, with a local office at Victoria; and H. J. Scott, 504 Bloor street, as attorney, for the British Lion Gold Mining & Development Co. of Ontario, with head office at Owen Sound, capital of \$80,000 and local office at Kaslo.

John J. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council, forwards a memorandum of a meeting of the Governor-General in Council, stating that the minister of the interior has received an application from William J. Roper for permission to purchase legal subdivisions 16, sec. 23; 4, sec. 25; 1, sec. 26; all in township 20, range 20, west of the 10th meridian; a total of 9,710 acres. The minister states that the lands are vacant and available and adjoint Mr. Roper's property, but that as he has already been granted from the Dominion government more than the stipulated area of 640 acres, as provided for in the regulation for the disposal of lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, the minister recommends that he be authorized to sell the above mentioned parcels of land to W. J. Roper at the regulation price of \$5 an acre on the usual terms for sale of Dominion lands.

A Dominion order-in-council is published amending the regulation in regard to cutting timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba and Ontario, and within the limits of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia. Hitherto it has been provided that saw logs taken from a berth under license must be landed at the berth, and a full mill of the license to be operated in connection with the berth. A petition has been presented to the minister of the interior from residents of British Columbia asking that the provisions be amended so as to permit the owners of timber berths to sell the lumber thereon to mill owners, and the inspector of agencies at Nanaimo has requested the Governor-General in Council has granted the request and has ordered that the said clause shall be and is hereby rescinded so far as it relates to the railway belt of British Columbia.

The salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The scarcity of fresh fruits in the winter time is often a cause of serious illness. The basis of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

A civil war veteran in Birmingham, N. Y., who was drawing a pension of \$20 a month for liver trouble, has lost his pension through allowing a popular liver pill to be advertised as curing him.

THE ISLAND MINES.

American Capitalist Who Has a Very High Opinion of Them.

At a public meeting recently held in Tacoma in the interests of mining, Col. F. M. Ashton, a mining engineer and capitalist, made the following statement in regard to Alberni in particular and Vancouver Island in general: "On the west coast of Vancouver Island, on the Laxey sound, Alberni canal and Nootka sound, there are exceedingly rich properties in copper and other minerals. Copper ores are being sought by heavy investors, and these mines will not escape their eyes. All of this mineral country on Vancouver Island is naturally tributary to Tacoma. In eighteen hours you can go on a pleasure yacht to the places I speak of on Vancouver Island. The ores are low grade, but water transportation furnishes cheap means of getting to the smelter, and right here in Tacoma is the natural place to treat the ores."

SALMON TRAP PURCHASE.

Details of the Transaction Now Interesting the Canniers.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The salmon fish trap trust was perfected at New Whatcom last night by the payment by the Chicago syndicate of \$100,000 to various canniers and trap men. This is the first real payment that has been made to hold options given by owners of fish traps. Subsequent payments, it is believed, to the amount of \$500,000 or more must be made before the fish traps and canneries included in the deal will have fully become the property of the Chicago syndicate.

The purchasers of these traps are Chicago men of standing in the financial world. They are very well known and represent an immense amount of capital. The official name of the company, the Pacific Fish Company, of which Henry B. Steele is president, John Cudahy vice-president and E. B. Deming secretary. The general manager of the interests of the company on Puget Sound will, it is understood, be R. Onffroy, the promoter of the scheme. He was one of the owners of the Franco-American Canning Company at Fairhaven, and makes that place his home.

As all of those who have a knowledge of the full details of the scheme are at New Whatcom, completing arrangements of the concern, it has been found difficult to learn just the full scope of the company and the particular traps and canneries which have been purchased. It is not believed by proprietors of canneries at Seattle that Mr. Onffroy has secured a sufficient number of traps for his company to give it a monopoly of the business—that is, to give it power to raise and lower the price of the product at will. Were this power to be acquired by any one combination, canniers might be at its mercy until they could secure traps of their own.

"I don't believe that they control more than two-fifths of the total production of the Sound," said Arthur G. Dunn, of Astoria & Dunn, which is one of the largest canning firms of the Sound. "If you consider that the total product of salmon has been 425,000 cases for the past year, it may be figured that the Chicago people control much less than one-half. I don't figure that they will handle more than 100,000 cases; that is, their traps will not supply more than that number, based on the catch of last year."

None of the largest of the canneries and trap-owners has been taken into the deal. There, for instance, are the Alaska Packers' Association, which canned 110,000 cases last year; our firm, which turned out 70,000; the Pidalgo Island Packing Company at Anacortes, which put up 67,000 cases; and the Seaboard Company, which canned 45,000 cases, which I know are not included in the deal. Then there are a number of similar concerns which I cannot think of at this moment. All of these canneries have traps which very nearly supply their needs.

"Propositions have not been made to the larger concerns to go into the deal. Mr. Onffroy has endeavored, so far as I can see, to get the smaller trap-owners and canniers only. But until he has purchased many more traps than are now included within his deal, he will not be able to control the price of raw salmon, or come anywhere near doing so."

So far as can be learned in Seattle at this time the following concerns have been secured by the Chicago company: Pyke's two traps at Point Roberts; Wright Bros.' four traps; Alsop's trap at Lummi island; the Island Packing Company's cannery and four traps; the Northwest Canning Company's cannery and trap at Blaine and Point Roberts, respectively; Nelson's two traps at Avery Point; the Johnson & Anderson's trap at Lummi island.

There are several other trap men in the deal whose names cannot be learned here nor until Mr. Onffroy shall have returned from New Whatcom.

It is believed that the cost of these traps and the two canneries will be about \$500,000, of which amount a little over \$50,000 has already been paid. Subsequent payments to be made rapidly will cover the large amount.

But this \$500,000 does not include the full investment of the company, for it is organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, a large part of which, it is understood, will be used on Puget Sound.

The main object of the concern is to build a large cannery at some down Sound point which has not yet been chosen. A despatch from New Whatcom received last night by the Post-Intelligencer said that a plant that will handle a half million cases per year is to be erected on Bellingham Bay. That will be larger than the whole present output of the Sound. Unless many more fish traps than have already been secured are purchased and built, such an output is an impossibility.

Another object of the concern is to ship fresh fish East, so that an extensive refrigerating plant must be established.

Other representatives of the Pacific Fish Company at New Whatcom are Samuel Gorman and E. B. Deming, of Chicago. It was the latter gentleman who closed the business with the down Sound trappers and canniers.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Christie returned last evening from the mainland. J. P. Phelps, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., is in the city.

P. J. Hickey, the mining operator of Sandon, is a guest at the Driad.

Aulay Morrison, M.P. of New Westminster, is registered at the Driad.

C. B. Macneil of Vancouver, is at the Driad.

C. Sweeney, of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, is in the city.

John Stevenson, of Barkerville, is in the city.

A. B. Fraser, sr., of Walter S. Fraser & Co., has been appointed agent for Vancouver Island for the Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto.

"A soldier should never lose his head in battle," says an officer of course not; if he did, a pension would be of no earthly benefit to him.—Chicago News.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel as follows, viz.,

"Tees," February 15
"Danube" February 22

And from Vancouver at 12 noon on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

S. S. Moana sails for Honolulu and Sydney, Wed., Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.
S. S. Australia sails for Honolulu and Sydney, Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 2 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry

NORTHBOUND.			SOUTHBOUND.		
No.	TIME	TABLE	No.	TIME	TABLE
1	Effective	Nov. 1, 1908.	1	Effective	Nov. 1, 1908.
2	10:00 a.m.		2	10:00 a.m.	
3	11:30 a.m.		3	11:30 a.m.	
4	1:00 p.m.		4	1:00 p.m.	
5	2:30 p.m.		5	2:30 p.m.	
6	4:00 p.m.		6	4:00 p.m.	
7	5:30 p.m.		7	5:30 p.m.	
8	7:00 p.m.		8	7:00 p.m.	
9	8:30 p.m.		9	8:30 p.m.	
10	10:00 p.m.		10	10:00 p.m.	
11	11:30 p.m.		11	11:30 p.m.	
12	1:00 a.m.		12	1:00 a.m.	
13	2:30 a.m.		13	2:30 a.m.	
14	4:00 a.m.		14	4:00 a.m.	
15	5:30 a.m.		15	5:30 a.m.	
16	7:00 a.m.		16	7:00 a.m.	
17	8:30 a.m.		17	8:30 a.m.	
18	10:00 a.m.		18	10:00 a.m.	
19	11:30 a.m.		19	11:30 a.m.	
20	1:00 p.m.		20	1:00 p.m.	
21	2:30 p.m.		21	2:30 p.m.	
22	4:00 p.m.		22	4:00 p.m.	
23	5:30 p.m.		23	5:30 p.m.	
24	7:00 p.m.		24	7:00 p.m.	
25	8:30 p.m.		25	8:30 p.m.	
26	10:00 p.m.		26	10:00 p.m.	
27	11:30 p.m.		27	11:30 p.m.	
28	1:00 a.m.		28	1:00 a.m.	
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82	10:00 a.m.		82	10:00 a.m.	
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84	1:00 p.m.		84	1:00 p.m.	
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87	5:30 p.m.		87	5:30 p.m.	
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90	10:00 p.m.		90	10:00 p.m.	
91	11:30 p.m.		91	11:30 p.m.	
92	1:00 a.m.		92	1:00 a.m.	
93	2:30 a.m.		93	2:30 a.m.	
94	4:00 a.m.		94	4:00 a.m.	
95	5:30 a.m.		95	5:30 a.m.	
96	7:00 a.m.		96	7:00 a.m.	
97	8:30 a.m.		97	8:30 a.m.	
98	10:00 p.m.		98	10:00 p.m.	
99	11:30 p.m.		99	11:30 p.m.	
100	1:00 a.m.		100	1:00 a.m.	

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all the Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

CANADA AND THE

UNITED STATES.

The time is drawing nigh when the result of the negotiations between Canada and the United States will be made known, and the people of Canada will be called upon to decide upon the manner in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have acquitted themselves of the very onerous responsibility resting upon them for the past six months. It is perhaps well, therefore, that the Colonist should make plain the views which it holds of the commercial relations between the two countries, so that any criticisms which it may hereafter make will not be open to the charge of being partisan. In a matter of this kind partisanship should not have any place, for it touches the welfare of every person in Canada for the present and for the future. There are a number of open questions for which some temporary solution is necessary, but the commercial relations of the two countries are paramount to everything else, and in the end every problem will be solved by the operation of these relations. As this subject is a very wide one, the Colonist in treating it will find it necessary to devote several articles to its elucidation, but each one will be brief and confined as far as possible to one phase of it.

The first element to be taken into consideration is that Canada has and can produce many things which the United States will shortly have to purchase abroad in very much greater quantities than at present. The great producing area of the United States is comparatively small in relation to the whole extent of the nation, and the acreage available for agriculture is very largely occupied. At the rate the population of the country is increasing, the export of farm produce is more likely to decrease than increase in future. The possibility of this is recognized by all the best authorities on the subject, and the suggestion has been made that the only way in which to keep up the supply needed for home consumption and export is to pay more attention in the Southern States to the raising of cereals. The South is not well adapted to wheat culture, the yield per acre being too low and the quality of the grain being inferior. Notwithstanding the large export of wheat from the United States during the last few years, it is a fact, demonstrable by statistics, that the time when that country will have to import breadstuffs is not remote. It is likewise demonstrable that Canada can become the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. Our wheat-growing area is of enormous magnitude, and there is nothing more certain than that within the lifetime of men now living the United States will be compelled to resort to the Dominion for breadstuffs, and long before that time has arrived Canada will have largely supplanted its southern neighbor in supplying the British market. The produce of fully 600,000 acres of land sown to wheat is required to supply the wants of the annual increase in the population of the United States. This conclusion is reached in this way: The present population of that country is about 70,000,000; possibly it is upwards of this number, but this will do for the purpose of the calculation. The rate of increase is approximately 1,500,000 a year. The last mentioned number of people call for 7,500,000 bushels of wheat annually, five bushels per capita being the average consumption in the United States and Canada. The average yield of wheat per acre in the United States is 13 bushels, and this gives us 576,000 acres as necessary to meet the annual increased demand for this grain alone. A moderate calculation shows that at least eight acres of land per head of the population are needed to supply the demands of the United States for all agricultural products and stock for all purposes. This indicates an extremely wasteful use of land, for it is more than seven times as great as the per capita acreage under cultivation and in pasture in France; but the people of the United States have got into very wasteful ways. In order, therefore, for that country to keep up its product to the present standard relative to the population, an addition of 12,000,

000 acres must be made every year to the cultivated and pasture land. This is 187,000 square miles in a decade, and it is hardly necessary to say that such an increase cannot be kept up indefinitely. It is evident, therefore, that the people of the United States must adopt a closer system of cultivation—that is, be more economical of their land, or a great economic change must take place. This fact and the existence in Canada of a vast unoccupied area, capable of producing grain and cattle in enormous quantities, is the dominating factor in the commercial conditions of the continent, so far as the future is concerned, and the attitude which this country should adopt towards its neighbor ought to be governed by it.

PLACER MINES.

Elsewhere is reproduced an article from the Toronto Globe dealing with the feature of the new Placer Mines act that refers to incorporated companies. We hope that before the house rises the government will see its way clear to reopen the whole question and amend the act in the direction of giving greater facilities to foreign and extra-provincial corporations and private investors. In saying this the Colonist realizes that it is to some degree withdrawing from the position taken by it before and at the opening of the session; but the change suggested is not a departure from the original principle contended for, being only a modification of its application. The legislation referred to, though promised in the speech and introduced as a government measure, never was and need not become a party question. It is purely and simply a party question, on which it is to be presumed the government is desirous of arriving at such a conclusion as is best calculated to promote the interests of the business community. We feel confident that in any effort to do so the government will be met by the opposition in a spirit from which the element of factionalism will be eliminated. Any good features of the recent legislation can be retained, and yet some modifications can be made in the law which will greatly benefit the business interests of British Columbia.

It is surprising how little possibility there is of getting any amendment made to a government bill in the legislature. The Attorney-General has his party so well in hand that he can get anything voted down, and the merits of the proposition cut no figure at all. Things were not so under the late administration. Amendments to government bills were encouraged, and every disposition was exhibited by the ministers to get at the wishes of the house in regard to details after the principle of the bill had been adopted. It is quite true that the government of the day is responsible for the shape in which legislation passes the house, but this does not acquit individual members of the obligation to give their best assistance to perfecting measures in committee. This they can only do when they are permitted freedom of action, which the government supporters in the present house do not enjoy. Mr. Martin might just as well hold proxies for the whole of his supporters, and the gentlemen themselves might as well go home and attend to their private affairs, if the existing state of things is to continue.

In yesterday's Colonist an interview with Baron George de Goldschmidt was printed under a Seattle date. It originally appeared in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and was printed by the Colonist in perfect good faith. Mr. George de Goldschmidt, of London, informs the Colonist through his solicitor that he is the person referred to in the interview and that the whole article is absolutely false. The Colonist knows nothing whatever about the origin of the interview, except as above stated. If the Baron de Goldschmidt therein mentioned is Mr. George de Goldschmidt, a great injustice has been done him by the Post-Intelligencer in publishing the interview in the first place and by the Colonist in innocently reproducing it, and assuming that he is the person referred to, we express our regret at having given him the annoyance of seeing his name associated in print with statements that are not true. If there is anything further that the Colonist can say to offset the effect of the publication so far as it relates to Mr. George de Goldschmidt it will be cheerfully and promptly published.

The government proposes to repeal all outstanding railway subsidies except in so far as they relate to the railway from Robson to Port Moody. This is a serious step backward. Fear of such action paralyzed the hands of those who were endeavoring to finance the British Pacific. It also discouraged the promoters of the V. V. & E. railway, but the latter hoped against hope and expected to have been able to put their enterprise through. The reactionaries are in the ascendant temporarily, and the people of the province must rest content to see its development brought to a halt.

The Pittsburg Catholic, referring to the exclusion of aliens from British Columbia placers, says "there must be concessions, a repealing of arbitrary laws, a reciprocity of interests between the United States and Canada." This is all right. The trouble heretofore has been that the concessions have all been on our side. Even the opponents of the exclusion of aliens from our placers, who are undoubtedly a majority of the voting population, freely admit that so far the policy of mutual concessions has been entirely unbalanced.

How astray many calculations were is evidenced by the statement of the Rossland Miner made on Sunday last that the election in Nelson was going to be very close. Oddly enough, however, a

gentleman, in no way connected with politics but well acquainted with Nelson, said on the evening before the election to several friends in Victoria that Mr. Hume's majority would be at least one hundred and fifty.

It is stated that one of the sections of the Election Law amendment bill is calculated to disfranchise quite a number of persons entitled to vote in Victoria, but temporarily absent. The same observation applies, we assume, to a greater or less extent to other parts of the province. As the object of new measure seems to be to disfranchise as many people as possible, this objection to the section will probably be no barrier to its passage. The section referred to, however, is the last one of the bill, and applies only to the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster. If it is thought desirable to make residence and registration the qualification of a voter the law should be general; whereas if the section passes as it now stands the cities named will be placed on a footing different to that of other parts of the province.

The Montreal Herald is quite in error when it says that Sir Charles Tupper interfered in the British Columbia elections against the local government. Sir Charles Tupper, the reference is to the father not the son although it is substantially true of the latter also, has as yet taken no part in provincial campaigns here, and there is no indication that he proposes to do anything of the kind.

It now seems probable that the Nicaragua Canal bill will fail to pass congress during the present session. Every year's delay in getting this measure through renders its ultimate success more problematical, for the Panama enterprise is being vigorously pushed and is steadily gaining in favor among capitalists.

The Vancouver World says its information from North East Kootenay leads it to believe that "notwithstanding the declarations made by the returning officer, Mr. Thomas Forrest, proprietor of the Forrest House, Donald, should be representative-elect for that district."

A sidelight on the Nelson election is afforded by the statement of the Tribune, Mr. Hume's organ, that out of the voters transferred to the Nelson list, who numbered upwards of a hundred, Mr. Hume's committee put on four to one by Mr. Farwell's committee.

Why does not some enterprising individual import an automobile carriage for hire? If he did, he would make a pot of money out of it next summer. Our level roads are favorable to that sort of conveyance.

There is no such word as "entitled" although every member of the legislature uses it. "In-titled" and "in-titled" are both supported by authority, but neither of them is any better than "entitled."

The Times praises the Attorney-General for using "common-sense phraseology" in his bills. If Mr. Martin should use slang in framing a statute, the Times would swear it was English unadorned.

With ninety-four mines in the list of producers, British Columbia can fairly claim that her lode mining industry is rapidly coming to the front.

The death of the President of France occurs at a time when the political consequences may be grave.

Mr. Deane and Kamloops were treated with scant courtesy by the government yesterday.

B. C. LONDON AGENCY.

Should Be Held by Best Man Whose Services Can Be Secured.

From the Rossland Miner.

C. R. Hamilton, a prominent attorney of this city, who has just returned from a visit to London, struck the keynote when he said there has been no furor there concerning British Columbia, for the reason that there has been no advertising of its resources and possibilities. He further stated that the pronounced mining possibilities are not fully understood there, and are, therefore, not taken seriously. On the other hand, the merits of the mines of South Africa have been properly placed before the public, and the money for their purchase and development has not been lacking, and this accounts, in a measure, for their large output and generally prosperous condition.

There is a whole sermon in this terse summary of the London situation so far as it relates to this section by Mr. Hamilton. If the mines of British Columbia were as rich as those which it is alleged were owned by King Solomon, money for their acquisition and opening could not be so scarce, unless we told the world and demonstrated to it that what we claimed were true. What British Columbia wants, among other things, is a man of the Rhodes type, stationed in London who would be able to impress upon others what he knows to be true. British Columbia should have a London agent of this sort and pay him a large salary to represent her resources properly. There is as much need for care in the selection of such an official as there is in the choice of a man to fill the most important office in the government of the people of this province, and he should receive just as large a salary. It is impossible to obtain an able man for this important place if meagre wages are paid. In addition to this the resident agent of British Columbia should have a good-sized staff of subordinates, whose duty it should be to secure the insertion of well-written and truthful articles as to our mining and other resources in the leading journals of Great Britain.

It is true that the output of the mines of British Columbia will force the attention of even London to this section. A country that produced 21 out of the world's supply of the extent of about \$10,000,000 cannot long be overlooked. This is particularly true when it is considered that lode mining is yet in its infancy, as it is but a few years old. At the same time immediate recognition on the part of the big London promoters is desired. It is true that the country stands with the eyes of a few of them, but what is wanted is a much wider recognition like that which is freely accorded to South Africa. With a better system of advertising and a man of ability, provided with proper staff, as agent for the province,

in London, the situation could soon be reversed, and instead of pleading for recognition of our merits, we would soon have the capitalists of that great and opulent city begging for mining favors from us.

CURRENT COMMENT

GOOD BARGAIN FOR UNCLE SAM.

Everybody knows that the congress at Washington a year ago provided that aliens should enjoy in Alaska all the mining rights which Canada grants to aliens in the Yukon.

Thus the United States gives mining rights to Canadians who may never go into Alaska and gets mining rights for Americans who go into the Yukon by tens of thousands.

Surely the United States has no reason for dissatisfaction with this arrangement, which gives thousands of Americans the run of the rich Canadian territories controlled by the Dominion government and confers upon a few Canadians the doubtful boon of liberty to hunt for gold in the unproved fields of Alaska.

Whatever is given by the Washington government to Canada in Alaska is returned a thousandfold by what the Dominion government gives to Americans in the Yukon alone, not to speak of the other territories of the Dominion.

Reciprocity in mining rights in the territories controlled by the National government at Washington and Ottawa gives the United States the best of it in the ratio of a thousand to one. British Columbia already grants to Americans more privileges than Canadians enjoy under any state in the Union, and it is asking too much to expect that province to offer up the placer mines of the Atlin Lake district as a sacrifice to the greed of the traders in Seattle and Tacoma.—Toronto Telegram.

NORTHEAST KOOTENAY.

The Miner has every reason to believe that the story of the Northeast Kootenay nomination, published in yesterday's issue, is not true. According to it, the returning officer did not put in an appearance until twenty minutes after the expiration of the hour appointed for nomination proceedings. He refused to accept the nomination of an opposition candidate, properly prepared and tendered him, and pulled from his pocket the nomination of the Government candidate, and declared him elected. The election clock was present during the hour, but refused to recognize the friends of the opposing candidate.

There can be no question, in view of these circumstances, that the whole affair was a trick to cheat the Opposition out of a nomination. It is a new kind of election fraud, and for unscrupulous boldness beats the record. That the legislature will permit Mr. Wells to take his seat is quite expected. The legislature that seated Mr. Prentice and Mr. Deane is capable of doing anything; no inquiry is too great for it. But that Mr. Wells will be permitted to retain his seats by the courts is not so supposable. In the meantime, however, Mr. Martin, the prompter and instigator of all these outrages, will swagger before the country with the pretence of a majority.

British Columbians must conclude by this time that they are being introduced to new methods in politics, as startling as they are disreputable. Government by the people has gone out, and in its place we have government by fraud. When the people cannot be trusted to elect a ministerial supporter, ministers and their agents elect one themselves after a fashion of their own. One looks for crooked men where Mr. Martin rules, but he somewhat exceeds himself in this latest development of it. But it is not much for Mr. Hume, who hopes with Mr. Martin to hold on to his portfolio by the virtue of the votes of Mr. Prentice and Mr. Deane, whom the legislature enabled to cheat the courts, and of this fitting conductor who goes up as a member for the returning officer of Northeast Kootenay. Do not the electors of Nelson think it is time to put an end to this shameful prostitution of ministerial power?—Nelson Miner.

"PUSHFUL JOE."

There have been some pretty hot times and some pretty lively scenes during the present session of the legislature at Victoria, but can anybody tell what has been accomplished for the public good? It is acknowledged that the Hon. C. A. Semlin is premier of this province, but Mr. Martin seems to be the whole push. The present government, which is apparently and willingly subject to his whims, is not granting in the favor or good esteem of the people, and it seems to be enacting a first-class farce. There was much said during the campaign against the gentlemen who now constitute the Opposition, but it is very seldom you hear a good word for the present Government, even from those who were the most ardent supporters. Mr. Turner, Colonel Baker and the other members of the old cabinet may have erred in the eyes of the people, but they were gentlemen, one and all. These rascals, bull-dozing prize-fighting phrases of Mr. Joseph Martin seem a little out of place in an assembly of gentlemen, and reflect credit on the attorney-general.—Trail Creek News.

POSTAL SLAVERY.

Friction with Mr. Mulock was the cause of the resignation of the postmaster of Montreal. The office-seekers will not mind this, for a job stares them in the face. But it is important to note what the cause of the friction has been, and what the postoffice is underrunning, that officials work 13 hours a day, and that the pay is as low as \$30 per month. We believe the process of squeezing postoffice employees is quite general now. It is a case of long hours and poor pay, with, as a result, the greatest possible difficulty in getting the work out of the men, and reflecting credit on the public. The postal officials are the poorest paid of all the officers, and the postmaster-general has just decided that if a \$30, 13-hour-a-day man is taken his wages shall be doctored, and that under no circumstances shall he have an increase. But the politicians who hold that are waxing fat, and are touring from one end of the empire in palace cars.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"Let parents not live for their children, but with them." The mother should allow no false modesty to stand in the way of her daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possibilities, or of her place in the world. Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite Prescription" as a strengthener, a purifier, a regulator. It works directly upon the delicate, distinctly feminine organs in a natural, soothing way. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. A woman who would understand herself should send 21 cents to the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, a book of 1,008 pages.

Joseph H. Croteau once said he did not have much faith in letters of introduction. He was right. Not over 30 years ago, he had but one such letter, but then it was from Rufus Choate to William M. Evans.

ASTHMA GASPS.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Do you like a natural flavor tea?

If so

Kaisow Congou

will just suit your taste: Put up in 5 and 10 lb. boxes only.

Look on the box for the



SIR HIBBERT ON POLITICS.

Scents Trouble Not Far Distant for Both Provincial and Federal Rulers.

From the Rossland Miner.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, accompanied by Hon. P. Peters, formerly premier of Prince Edward Island, arrived in town yesterday, having come directly here from the Slovan, where they are interested. In a general, chatty interview accorded to a representative of the miner at the Atlin, Sir Charles substantially said:

"Mr. Peters and I have been in the Slovan country examining the Dardanelles, in which we are interested. There are 20 men at work on the property. Five cars of the ore have been shipped already and the returns were so good that the working force will be increased. While here we hope to visit the Molly Gibson, which from all reports is coming fully up to our expectations. We intend to leave here on Sunday to attend court on Monday in Nelson, and I shall return to Rossland on the 12th or 13th; then we go to Vancouver. "Oh, with regard to politics! I confined myself closely to federal issues in Nelson on account of the troubled state of affairs there. Farwell's men are very confident. But it is a great pity that these elections are not run on straight party lines. The next election will probably be so. I would rather see an out-and-out Liberal government than the heterogeneous mass they have now. The country is not half safe with them. We had better be a crown colony. 'Fighting Joe Martin' has always become a political cropper and he is evidently going to succeed in ruining himself again in Victoria. If he gets rope enough he will hang himself and smash the government into a thousand fragments. Already he has estranged Messrs. Carter-Cotton and Semlin, and the rest will quickly leave him. It will be a good thing."

"With regard to the new portfolio I can say nothing. I did not know such a measure had been introduced, and cannot imagine its political significance. All I can say is that the present ridiculous coalition of the two parties must be done away with before we can have good government here. "The Allen Placer Mining Act is a most pernicious and injudicious measure, even from the most selfish point of view. As a remedial measure it is both unwise and unbusinesslike. It will render it almost impossible to get a clear title. But then, it will very probably be disallowed at Ottawa. But, of course, one cannot tell what a government will do."

"The government in Victoria has been very hasty and ill-advised in its attempts to rush legislation. "I shall leave Vancouver about the 1st of March to attend the session in Ottawa, where there will be a spirited discussion of the treaty with the United States and of the maladministration of the Yukon. The handling of Yukon affairs has been simply abominable, and a vigorous and searching investigation will certainly be made. There never was a more favorable opportunity to close a beneficial treaty with Washington. The international comity that has been the result of the war has advanced the matter many years. The five gentlemen who have just left for the United States will expediate matters. Beyond these items nothing of importance is on the tapis."

"I shall be sorry to go East next month, for I am delighted with the province and especially with Rossland. I had heard much of your city, but what I have seen already is a revelation to me. It was a tremendous surprise to see such a city here and to meet such people."

"This is the healthiest province I know of. For the first time since I was married—and I now have seven children—there has not been a case of sickness in my house for 12 months. That speaks for itself. I pulled up all my stakes when I came West, and I have never regretted it."

"We have senior and junior Liberal-Conservative clubs in Vancouver, which are perfecting the political organization there, and I think they are a good thing to have in every city, so as to be ready for the next campaign, which will mean so much for this province."

CRACKED JOKES.

"A man is as old as his feels," said the gentleman of the old school, "and a woman as old as she says she is."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lawyer—Upon what grounds do you wish to sue for divorce?
Client—Incompatibility of temperament! He writes poetry, and I like to eat occasionally.—Puck.

Wife—I knew you wouldn't think of ordering all those things I told you to, dear, so I went down town myself and got them to-day.

Husband—But I did.—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Stillgirl (sighing)—I think it's awful! I mean, that horrid Quill girl has been saying that I'm plain.

Miss Meanness—Never mind, dear. I expect if she had your complexion she'd paint, too.—The Bells.

"What do you think? Papa asked Jack if he expected to get any money in marrying me?"
"Yes, Jack! He told you that a good home was more of an object to him than wages."—Detroit Free Press.

"They say she is a clever conversationalist."

Cleaver? Conversationalist? Why, she's brilliant. She doesn't even need to converse. She can hint a reputation just by the way she shrugs her shoulders."—Chicago Evening Post.

Old-Line Democrat—I want to see the party succeed and all that, but I can't swallow the 16-to-1 platform.

The Tempter—Good heavens, man! I do ask you to swallow it. All I want you to do is to stand for it!—Chicago Tribune.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

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HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Nails, etc., Pipe, Fittings, etc. Mill and Mining Supplies

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Scotch Whisky

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO

What Do You Use Paint For?

Other people use it to preserve property—to beautify and adorn. That's good—and it's right. All paint "when it's new" looks well. "When it's new"—There's the rub—"when it's new." The Elephant Mixed Paints look well and wear well long after other paints are faded and gone, while the cost of applying Elephant Paint is no more than the cost of applying a poorer grade. The dealers who sell Our Paints can tell you a story that'll make you think there's a difference in Paints.

The Canada Paint Company,

LIMITED.

Montreal. Toronto. St. Malo. Vancouver. Victoria.

Jersey Cream To the Electors of Central Ward.



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for the vacant seat in the City Council. I shall not make a personal canvass, and only make one promise—that if you elect me I will endeavor to promote your interests and the interests of Victoria in general to the best of my ability.

Yours Respectfully,
WM. T. HAIDAKER.

To the Electors of Central Ward

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In consequence of Mr. Phillips resigning his seat at the Aldermanic Board, you are again called upon to elect a representative for Central Ward. Having had the honor of being your representative last year, I again offer myself as a candidate, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence in my behalf. Respectfully yours,
PETER C. MACGREGOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the city council. I am in favor of as progressive a policy in Municipal matters as the economy will permit. I am opposed to the dismissal of corporation officials without proper cause shown, and doubt the expedience of the city, when in litigation, depriving itself of its most material witness. If you think fit to elect me, I will endeavor to promote your interests and the public welfare to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. W. BRIDGMAN.

Unsurpassed for Home Use, Hotels and Mining

Camps

Ask Your Grocer for a can.

TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patented Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE

INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

ATLIN, B. C.

Re John Sylvester Bowker

Of Oak Bay, Victoria District, Deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN PROBATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 18th day of January, A.D. 1899, I, Mary Bowker, was appointed the administratrix of the estate and

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER

is being distributed FREE to-day at

Spring Ridge and Oak Bay.

CANADIAN MAIL NEWS

Rifle Practice to Undergo Radical Change at Suggestion of New Major-General.

Farming Colony for Montreal Poor—An Old Lady Chloroforms Her Husband.

Particulars of the death of Thomas McIntee, of Burford, Ont., reveal a particularly distressing story. It appears Mrs. McIntee had been suffering from an attack of neuralgia, and purchased a small bottle containing a mixture of chloroform and kerosene, which she kept at her bedside. During the night she reached over for the bottle, intending to apply the lotion to her face. While doing this the lady was overcome by the fumes of the chloroform, and fell back in the bed, the bottle falling from her hands and emptying in the bed between them. The deadly fumes affected Mr. McIntee's heart, which was naturally weak, and had it not been for the stronger constitution of his wife she, too, would have undoubtedly succumbed. Next morning a domestic found Mrs. McIntee in an unconscious condition and her husband dead in bed beside her.

EXPENSE OF SMALLPOX.
Cobourg has been allowed five thousand dollars by the Ontario government for the expense the town incurred in connection with the smallpox cases last summer. Dr. Sheard, the health officer for Toronto, thinks that city is as good, if not a better, claimant than Cobourg, and will make out the bill for his city and forward it to the government. The disease, the doctors say, did not originate in Toronto, but was communicated by persons coming from Cobourg to two Toronto people, and the city was put to a large expense in keeping it from spreading. It was plainly no fault of Toronto that it had come there. The provincial board of health was not at all to be blamed, for the body which should have stopped its passage from place to place. They had not done this, and the government should bear the consequences.

FAIRMING FOR MONTREAL POOR.
A society for the protection of aged and infirm and the poor of Montreal is being organized in Montreal. It is proposed to establish a sort of labor colony on farm in the vicinity of Lake Labelle, where those in destitute circumstances may be sent. A farm will be started, and several industries will be carried on, and those who are able will have to work for their livelihood in order to eliminate the paupering and degrading features which characterize the present charitable institutions in their dealings with the poor. As every one that is able will have a chance to earn his living, and as the colony will partake more of the nature of a communal colony than a poorhouse, it will be a good thing and should meet with encouragement. If successful, it may show the way to solve the perplexing problem of how to induce a large number of the city population to go back to the farms. Mr. Jas. Hoolahan, a well-known city merchant, is president, pro. tem., of the society, and Mr. P. D. Blandeau is corresponding secretary.

RIFLE SHOOTING.
The general officer commanding the militia recently addressed to the presidents of the Dominion Rifle Association and of the several provincial associations a lengthy communication soliciting co-operation towards securing more practical contests in rifle shooting. Major-General Hutton has given the matter very careful study, and the subjects to which he called attention were briefly outlined in the speech made by him at the opening of the Rockcliffe rifle range last fall. The following points have been recommended to the consideration of the military authorities:

1. The reduction of the size of the bull's-eye used at the Dominion Rifle Association matches, and an increase in the ranges fired.
2. The encouragement of mass and individual firing exercises, the former being regarded as preliminary to the latter, which for battle purposes is all essential.
3. Firing at moving objects is considered as most essential practice, in which all European armies are now being carefully instructed.

Disappearing objects. The great point to be ensured with troops upon active service when required to act individually is that they shall be able to take aim and fire in the most rapid possible manner at any object which will only present itself as a target for a limited space of time. In other words, all riflemen should be trained as sporting shots.

Laurel Col. Gibson, president of the Dominion Rifle Association, has replied, expressing pleasure and willingness to co-operate with the G. O. C. in the accomplishment of the above suggestions. He fully agrees with the reform outlined, and is strongly in favor of increasing the ranges, and thinks much better work can be done at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards than is now done at 500 and 600. It is probable that the suggestions of the major-general will be incorporated in the regulations governing this year's Dominion Rifle Association matches.

A CENTURY AND ONE.
Hamilton, Feb. 3.—On the 20th of this month, if he lives that long, Mr. Adam Misener, of Troy, Ont., will be 101 years old. He is called the Patriarch of Beverley, and his faculties are in a fair state of preservation. Though over a hundred years old his life is not a burden to him.

Adam Misener was born in the Township of Crowland, then in Lincoln County, but now in Welland, on February 20, 1798. His parents had come to Canada from the state of New Jersey in the summer of 1793. Mr. Misener is of Irish parentage, and his forefathers are in a fair state of preservation. Though over a hundred years old his life is not a burden to him.

Uncle Sam Misener, as he is familiarly called by his numerous friends, settled in Beverley, on March 13, 1818, and he has been a resident of that township ever since. In those early days Beverley could boast of but seven families, with 63 names on the assessment roll. It was a vast forest, with a few small clearings, and the pioneers found their way around at night by the use of pine-knot torches. Adam secured a deed in March, 1818, for 400 acres of land, paying therefor \$6 an acre.

Mr. Misener married Miss Mary Miller

three years after settling in Beverley, but she lived only five years after her marriage. In 1831 Mr. Misener took unto himself another wife, Miss Ellen Coleman, who lived to share his life until April, 1895. She was 92 years of age when she passed away. Ten children have blessed Uncle Adam's wedded life, and nine of them are still living.

The Misener stock has been of the long-lived kind. Of twelve brothers and sisters, all but two lived to the age of 80 years or more, one of them dying when quite young and the other at 79 years. Mr. Misener is the last of his father's family, his sister, Elizabeth, having passed away at the advanced age of 93 years about two years ago.

Five generations gathered at the little village of Troy on Uncle Adam's 100th anniversary last February, and it was a celebration that took place. The aged patriarch, who lost the sight of one eye through an accident when a young man, is strong for his years, and last summer he did a little gardening just to keep his hand in. His numerous friends are looking forward to his 101st birthday, and they will probably be another interesting gathering at Troy on February 20 next.

TAX ON LAUNDRIES RESISTED.
Writs of certiorari have been issued at Montreal on behalf of Mrs. Sang, Sang Lee, Wing Toy, Wah Lee, Sang Lee, and Tom Hop Lee, returnable on Thursday, the 16th inst., to appeal from the recent decision of the recorder, condemning them to pay a fine of \$40 each for neglecting to pay the business tax of \$50 imposed upon them as laundresses. Mr. St. Pierre, who is acting for them, says that only these ten cases have been taken, but there are some 300 claims in all. Last year some of the Chinese were sued, and three of them were imprisoned for non-payment, but they were liberated on writs of habeas corpus. Judge Mathia ordered the present writs to issue so that the original papers from the Recorder's Court could be laid before the Superior Court. Mr. St. Pierre takes the ground that the bylaw is ultra vires of the city council, which has no right to impose what is claimed to be an exorbitant tax, which may even be raised to \$100, on what is a work of prime necessity, such as washing.

TORONTO LETTER CARRIERS.
The salary question is agitating Toronto letter carriers and postal clerks, and they are desirous of having the statutory increases re-established. With this view, Mr. Mulock, the postmaster-general, will be petitioned to remedy this and other grievances. One of these, it appears, is the compulsory payment for guarantee bonds of every clerk and carrier at an increased rate. Formerly only permanent employees were required to furnish these bonds, which were for twenty-five cents per hundred dollars per year. Under the new rules every temporary clerk is obliged to pay forty cents per hundred dollars every year to the government for these bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Senior Lacrosse League will this season consist of seven clubs. Quebec and Sherbrooke have been admitted, the others being the Nationals, Shamrocks, Capitals, and Toronto.

George Henry Frewen Dartnell, senior judge of the County of Ontario, died at Whitby on the 2nd, aged 65. For the last year and a half he has been very feeble, as the result of a paralytic stroke. He was appointed junior judge of Ontario County in 1873, and became senior judge in 1896 on the death of Judge Burroughs.

Sir William Macdonald, the Montreal baronet millionaire, has forwarded to the treasurer of the McGill University a cheque for \$181,250, to make up the estimated amount necessary to endow the Macdonald building of chemistry and mining. This will make his total benefaction for this building alone \$350,000, and will bring up to \$1,000,000 the university to something like \$2,450,000.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, R. W. Jameson, M.P., said that since going into politics he had changed his views on many subjects. He was not in favor of the abolition of the senate, as he did not think it safe to leave the legislation to one body. He favored the imposition of a poll tax on the Chinese laborer, and he would favor the publication of the report of the Crow's Nest investigation.

A MAMMOTH PIPE LINE.
Wonderful Piece of Engineering Work in West Australia.

Philadelphia Record.

When mention was made of the pipe lines of the Eastern United States, which range from six to eight inches in diameter, and of them being over 1,000 miles long, the credulity of the listener is severely tested; but when it is stated that the longest of them is still more wonderful, both in point of magnitude and engineering difficulties to be surmounted. This pipe, which runs to the coast, will be 24 inches in diameter, and will vary in thickness from three-sixteenths to five-sixteenths. Besides the fact that it is 24 inches in diameter, it is made of pipe, from twenty-five to twenty-nine inches in diameter and one-fourth inch in thickness. The project has for its object the delivery of 6,000,000 gallons of water per day at a point in the interior of Australia, 328 miles from the reservoir in the mountains, where it is impounded.

To force this water through the main for this long distance, not only must its friction be overcome, but it has to be actually lifted some 1,300 feet. This itself would appear to be such an obstacle as to deter the project, but the engineers have overcome it, and yet, notwithstanding this and other, perhaps greater, difficulties, the project is to be built. The desert through which the pipe will be laid is not only a barren waste, but is also a region of intense heat, with salts corrosive to iron that it is impracticable to bury the pipes in the soil in the usual manner consequently they must be laid on the surface, and the construction introduces another serious factor, namely, the expansion of the line due to variations of temperature. When a pipe line is laid in the desert, the temperature may be as high as 120 degrees, and the expansion of the line is so great that it is necessary to provide for it by a double stuffing box, with rubber rings placed at intervals of 120 feet.

The best English engineering talent to be had in the world is being employed in the erection of the line and to cope with the original problems that invariably arise in a work of this magnitude.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

From the Toronto Globe.

The commission engaged in the attempt to negotiate a treaty adjusting subjects of controversy between Canada and the United States has now been in session, with an intermission, since August 23, for six months; and a little impatience at the delay and a little inquiry as to the causes are to be expected. Although the causes have arisen mainly on the other side of the line, they are attributable to the haste of the commission rather than to the fault of our commissioners. The names of the American commissioners were announced in July; but one of the commissioners, Senator (now of Delaware), was transferred to the Spanish-American peace commission, and it was not until late in September that the place was filled by Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia. The death of Mr. Dingley was a heavy blow to the American side of the commission. Mr. Dingley, while perhaps somewhat narrow in his political and national outlook, had several sources of strength. He was a thoroughly honest man; he was a master of the details of the American tariff; and he threw his heart and soul into the cause of American protection. "To him," it was said after his death, "protection to American industries was an object as sacred as the preservation of slavery, or, later, the preservation of the Union. It was an 'American' principle, and in his view, absolutely essential to the nation. He was a heavy blow to the American side of the commission. Mr. Dingley, while perhaps somewhat narrow in his political and national outlook, had several sources of strength. He was a thoroughly honest man; he was a master of the details of the American tariff; and he threw his heart and soul into the cause of American protection. "To him," it was said after his death, "protection to American industries was an object as sacred as the preservation of slavery, or, later, the preservation of the Union. 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